

Continuous Real-Time Vater Quality and Vater Quantity Data The Senti Gage Program **Indiana Water Science Center**



Nutrient enrichment and harmful algal blooms

Erosion and sediment transport and accumulation



Water Quality and Water Quantity

- Water-quality and ecosystems health:
 - Suspended sediment
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
- Concentrations from point sources and nonpoint sources – permit limits or criteria
- Streamflow water quantity
- Stream loads (mass/time, lbs per day) and watershed yields (lbs per day per sq mile)



Traditional Approach to Water Quality

- Water samples collected manually and analyzed at the laboratory, data reported, and distributed in paper and web-based formats
- Time delay between sampling and data report
- Difficult to represent entire range of potential concentrations, especially high flow events
- Night sampling and storm sampling risks
- Travel distance for sampling crews
- Resource limitations on number of samples

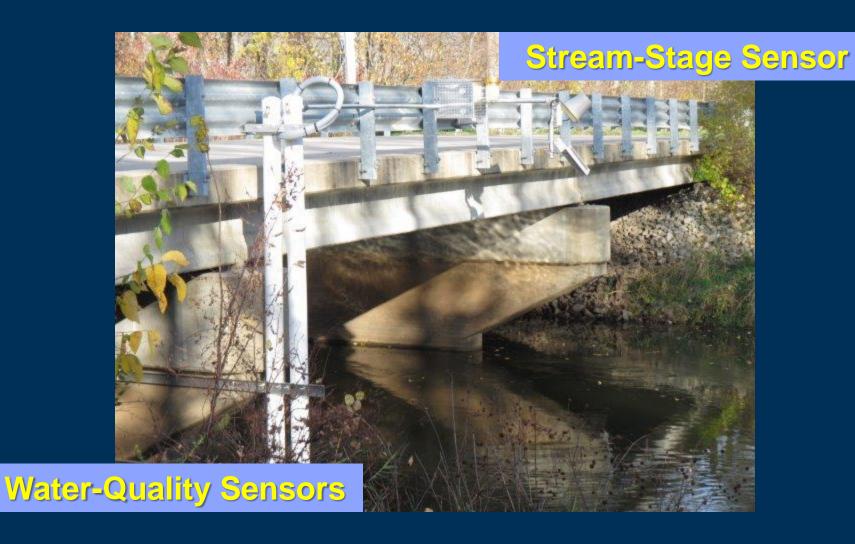


The Sentry Gage Program: continuous, real-time, web-accessible data 24 / 7 / 365



- Water quantity streamflow gage with continuous water-quality sensors/analyzers and telemetry, representative sampling, and surrogate modeling.
- Suspended sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus concentrations and loads, plus water-quality characteristics (dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, specific conductance, turbidity)



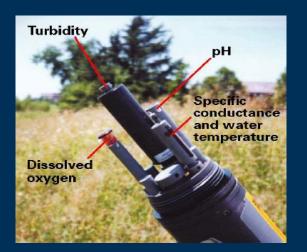




Sentry gage equipment



Data logger with telemetry and solar power



Ultraviolet nitrate sensor

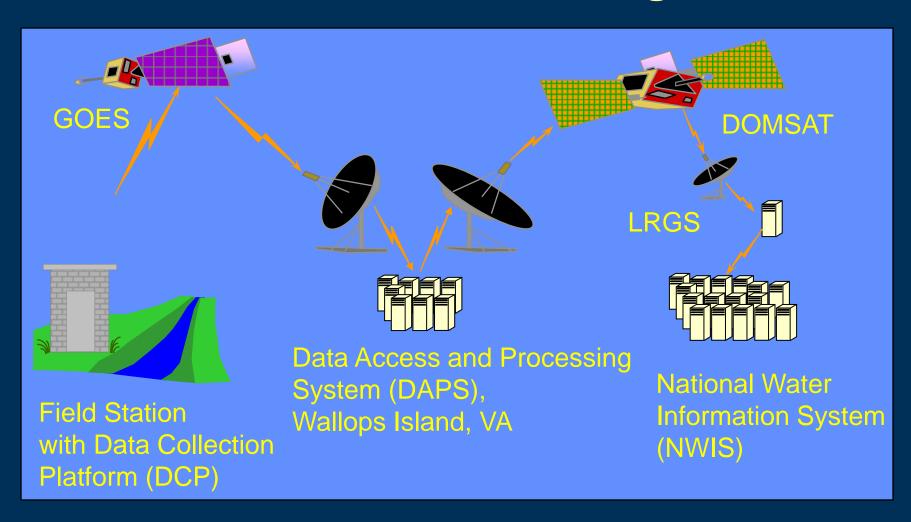
multi-parameter probes on water quality sonde



automated phosphate analyzer



Data Transmission and Management



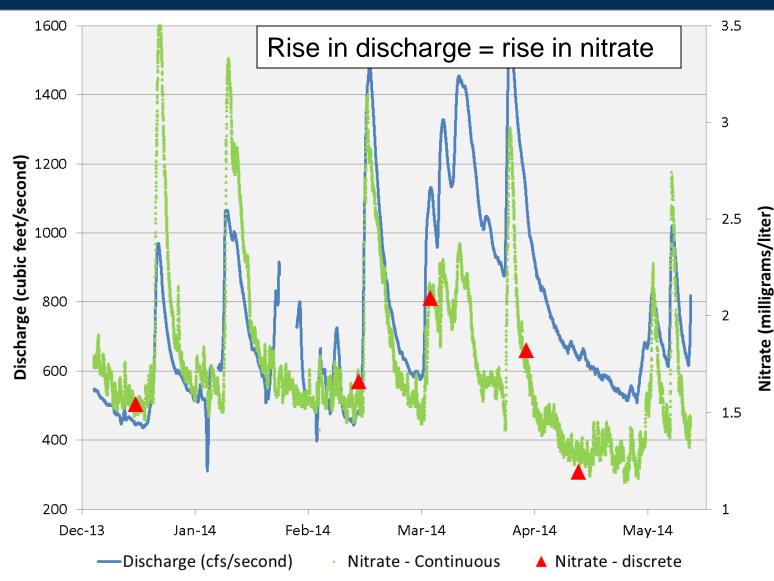


Sentry Gage on Kankakee River at Davis, IN

Nitrate –
Discrete
Continuous

Data are provisional



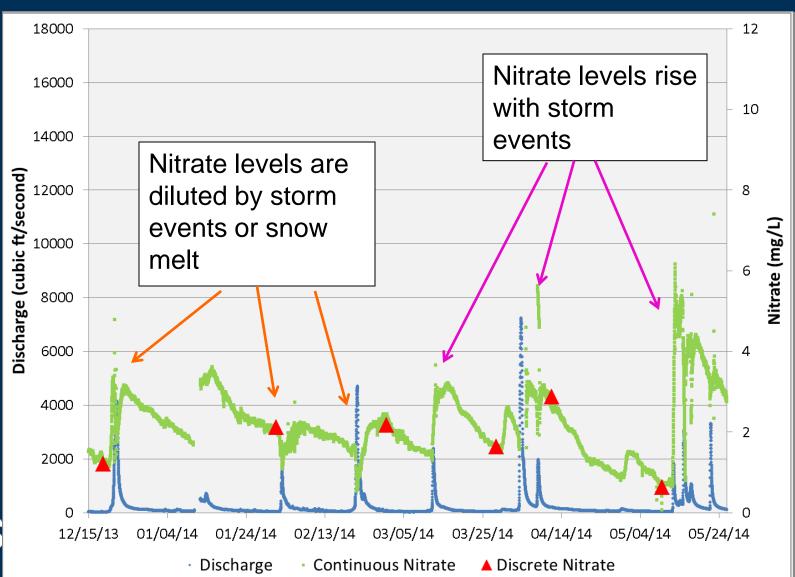


Sentry Gage on Eagle Creek at Zionsville, IN

Nitrate –
Discrete
Continuous

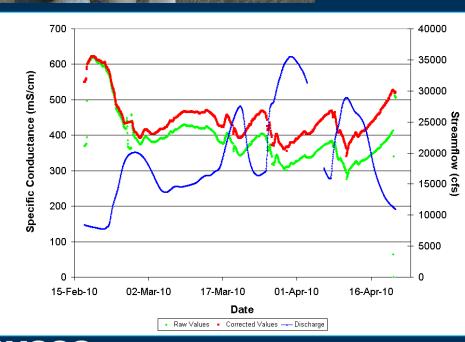
Data are provisional







Routine maintenance, calibration, data correction







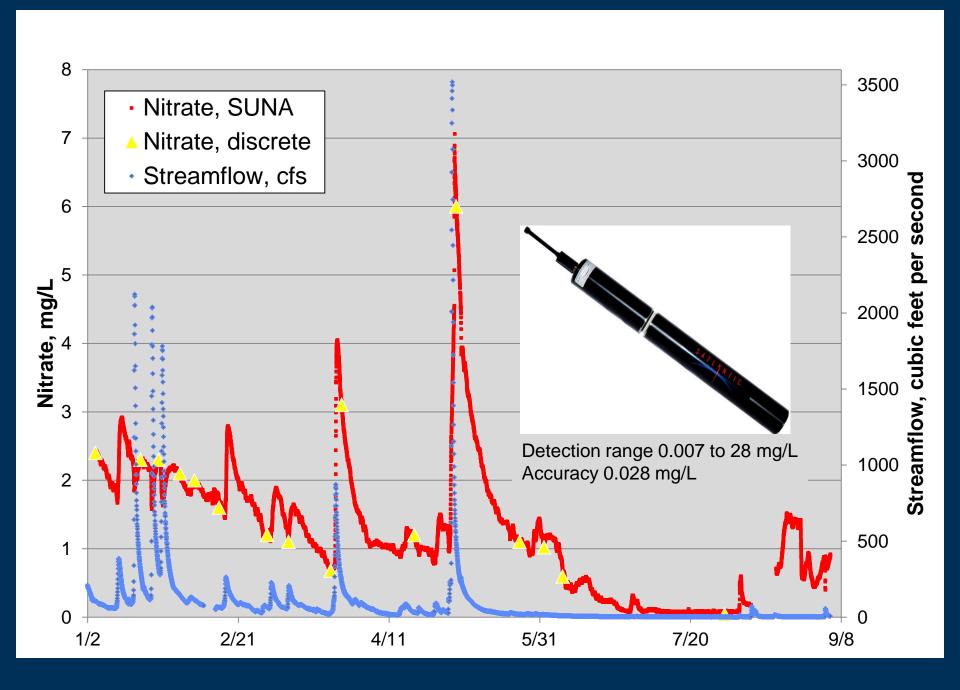


Representative sampling

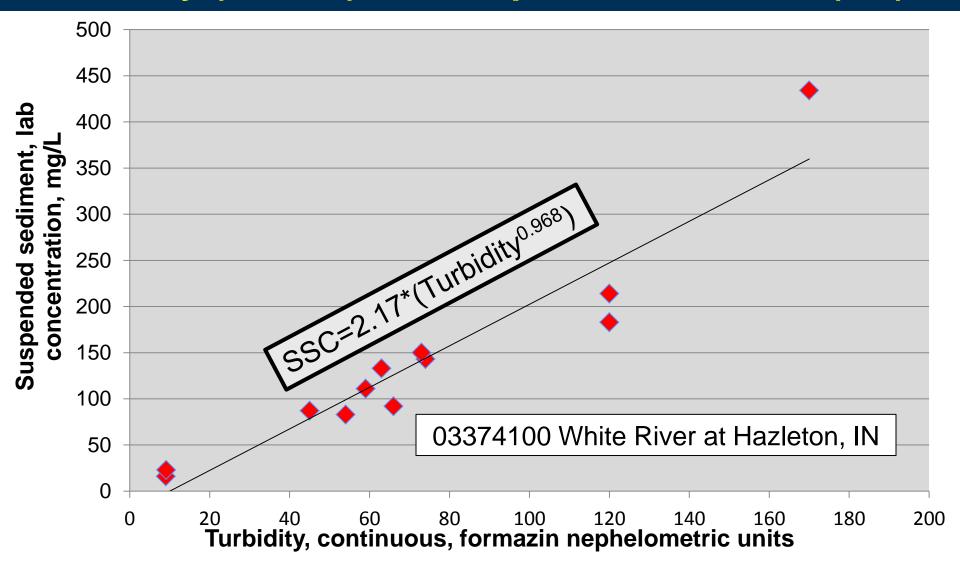


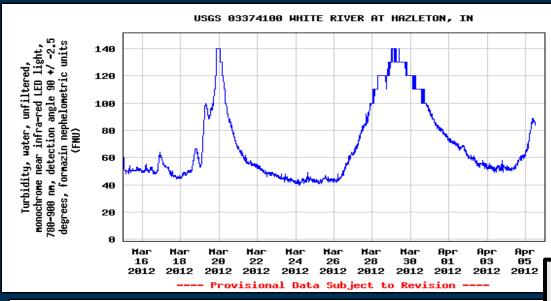


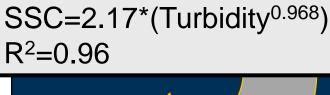
Stream-width and depthintegrated water samples for laboratory analysis to verify sentry gage sensor data and for development of surrogate models



Surrogate Model – a mathematical relation of turbidity (sensor) and suspended sediment (lab)













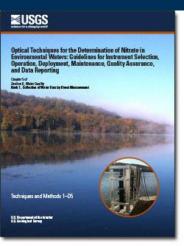
Remote-controlled autosampler

Monitoring well with telemetry

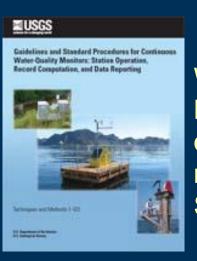




USGS Methods for Continuous Water Quality



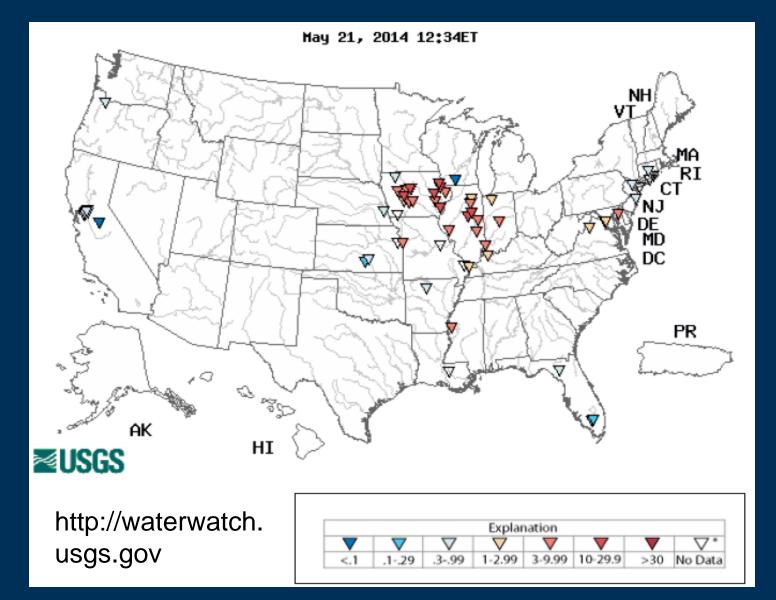
Pellerin, B.A. Bergamaschi, B.A., Downing, B.D., Saraceno, J.F., Garrett, J.A., and Olsen, L.D., 2013, **Optical techniques** for the determination of nitrate in environmental waters: Guidelines for instrument selection, operation, deployment, maintenance, quality assurance, and data reporting: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1-D5, 37p.



Wagner, R.J., Boulger, R.W., Jr., Oblinger, C.J., and Smith, B.A., 2006, **Guidelines and standard procedures for continuous water-quality monitors – Station operation, record computation, and data reporting**: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1-D3, 51 p. + 8 attachments



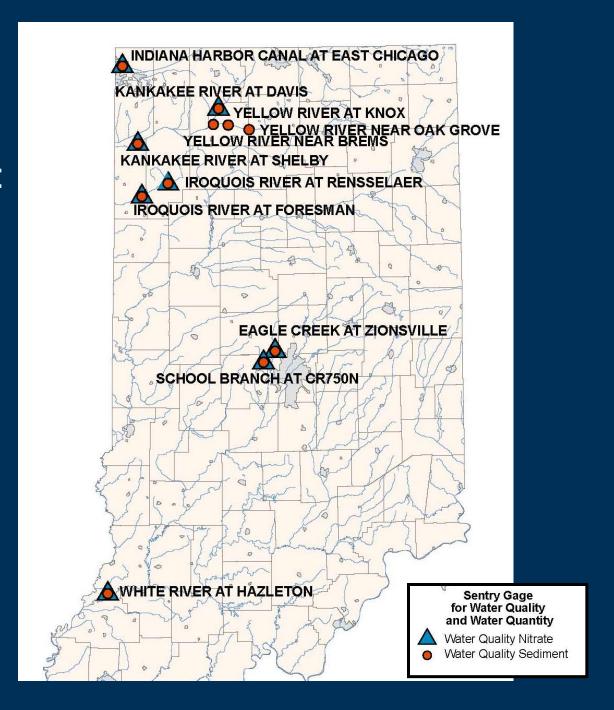
http: pubs.water.usgs.gov



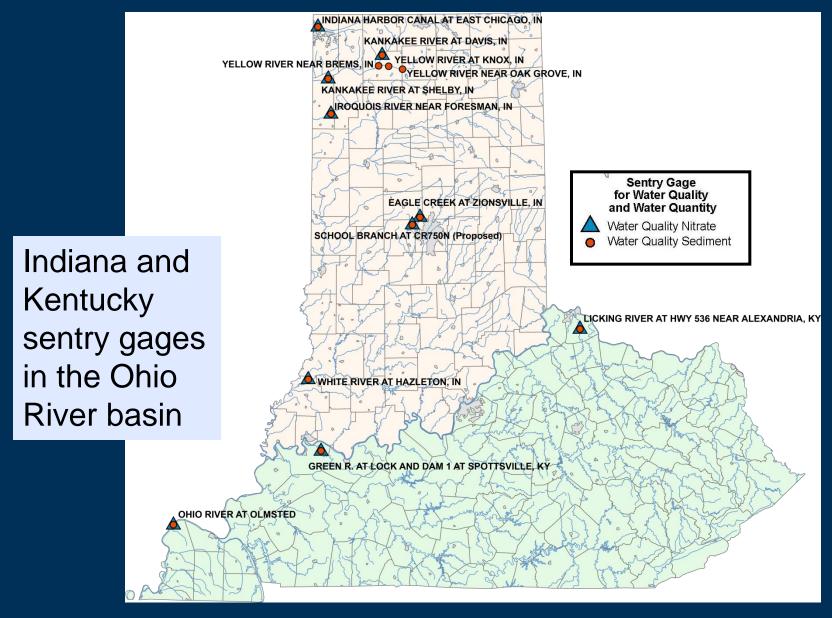


USGS Real Time Nitrate

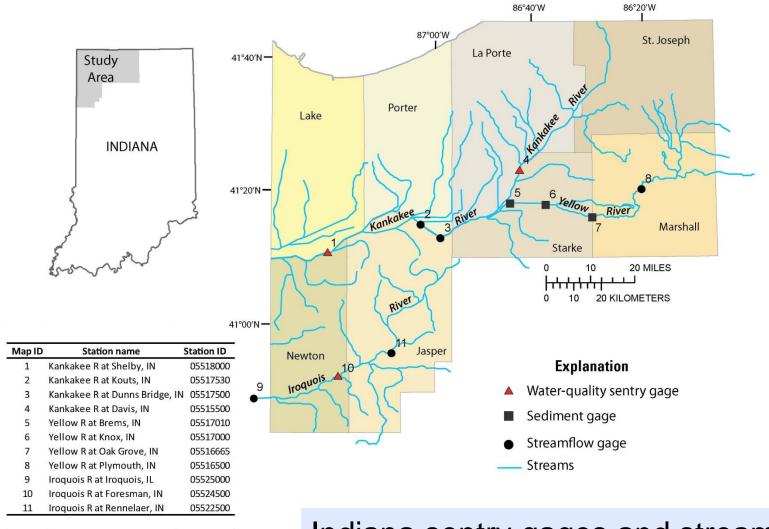
Indiana Sentry
Gage Network:
7 active gages
5 proposed
gages











Indiana sentry gages and stream gages in the Illinois River basin

Investigation of Water Quality and Water Quantity in School Branch Watershed, Hendricks County

